

Inclusive Transport

Darshini Mahadevia

Faculty of Planning & Public Policy & Centre for
Urban Equity

CEPT University, Ahmedabad

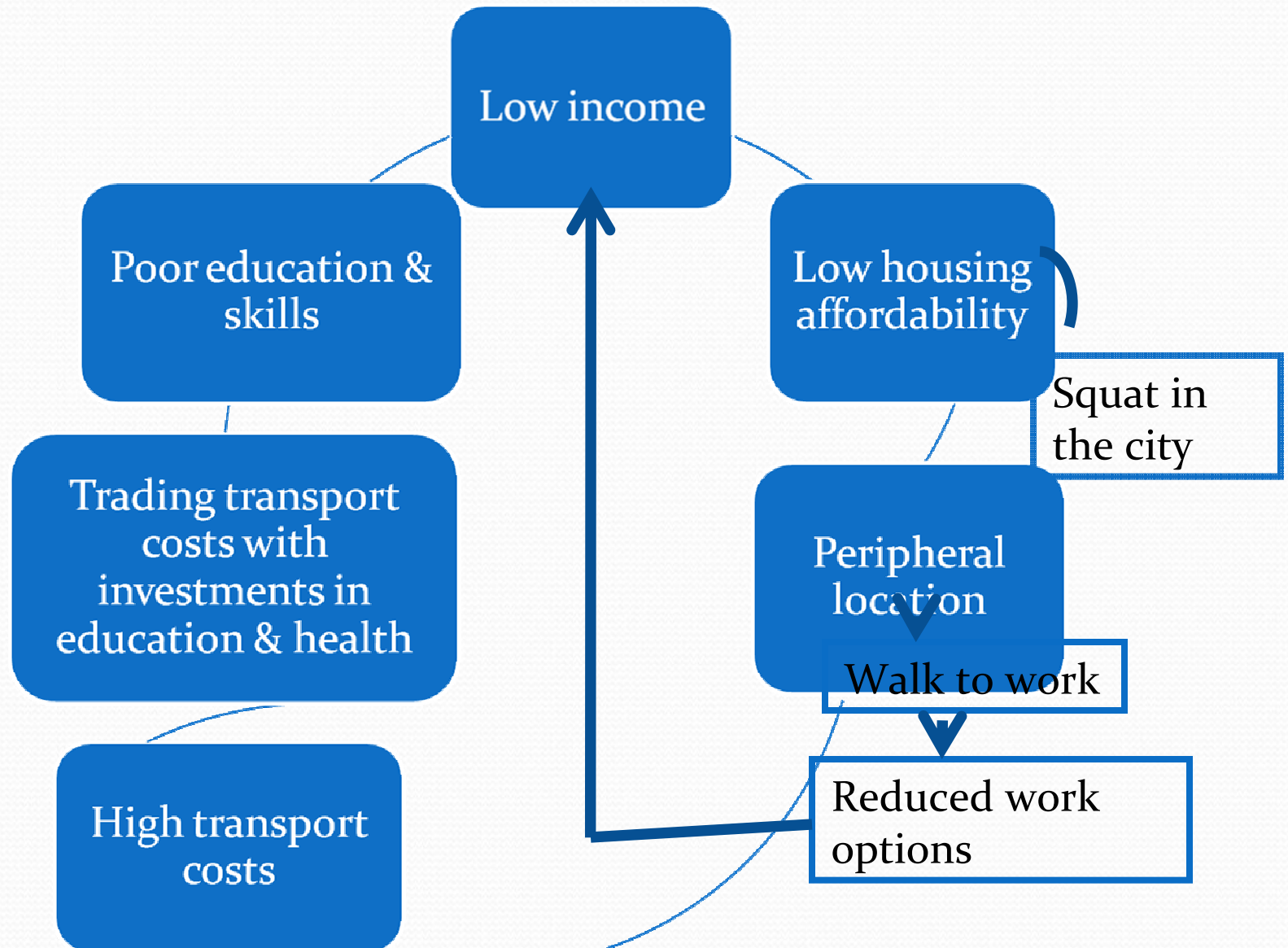
Paper presented at the Workshop on
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Sustainable Cities

- An ‘Inclusive Approach’ that is pegged on four pillars:
 - (i) Environmental sustainability,
 - (ii) Social equity,
 - (iii) Economic growth and
 - (iv) Political empowerment (of the disempowered).

Vicious cycle of poverty



Transport & Urban Poor - Metros

- Land market dynamics (speculative land market) have led to urban sprawl.
- Thus, the cost of travel, especially for the poor, has increased considerably (NUTP, 2006).
- Long distances to commute dissuades people from using cheaper non-motorized modes like cycling and walking.
- Increase in private vehicles on one hand and lack of infrastructure has made non-motorized mode of transport risky.
- Thus, poor's access to livelihood have become far more difficult.
- In particular, women from the low income settlements find it difficult to access work
- Spaces for vending are vanishing on account of public transit systems as well besides competing demands of private vehicular traffic and parking

Environmental sustainability vs social sustainability

- Green Agendas have Conflicted with Habitat Agenda
– BEAG PILs, middle class environmentalism vs Right to Shelter
- Example of BRTS, Ahmedabad – 2000 vendors displaced
- 72.2 per cent urban workers in all India (NSSO 2007), many of these are working on the street
- Formal vs informal transport modes

Consumption Expenditure change

Item	1993-94		2004-05		Real GR (%)
	Bottom 50%	Top 50%	Bottom 50%	Top 50%	
Conveyance	2.0	5.6	3.3	7.6	5.3
Rent	2.3	4.8	3.0	6.6	3.0
Consumer tax & cess	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	6.1
Educational expenses	2.1	5.0	2.8	5.8	3.2
Medical	3.5	5.0	3.9	5.6	1.5
Food	67.0	50.1	56.8	37.8	-0.8
Non-food	33.0	49.9	43.2	62.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.7

Gender dimension

- Multiple roles – social reproduction + economic production
- Link between the two sectors is very close
- Seek proximity in location – mixed land use and heterogenous neighbourhoods
- Urban planning paradigm is masculine, segregating place of production from place of reproduction
- Women from low income households drop out of labour market in case of displacement
- Downward spiral of poverty
- Culture deters women's freedom to use some certain non-motorized modes
- Lack of affordability forces women to trade money with time

Definitions of Poverty

- Income poverty
- Expenditure poverty
- Lack of capabilities and functionings
- Multidimensional deprivations
- Time Poverty
- Energy Poverty

Poverty and transport linkages

Poverty Definition	Linkage with transport
Income poverty	Lack of accessibility exacerbates income poverty
Expenditure poverty	Transport expenditure crowding out other expenditure
Lack of capabilities	Lack of accessibility to social services deterrent in improving capabilities
Lack of functionings	On account of lack of accessibility to employment opportunities, health care, education, etc.
Multidimensional deprivations	Often caused by lack of accessibility
Time poverty	Caused by inappropriate transport paradigm, which emphasizes mobility but not accessibility & causes fatigue and unfavourable time allocation
Energy poverty	Caused by substituting unaffordable transport options by walking (long distances)

Inclusive transport parameters

- Accessible to all for all activities – age groups and income groups differentiated by gender
- Affordable
- Efficient time-use
- Safe
- Environmentally sustainable

Inclusive transport contingent upon

- Land use planning, density and urban structure
- Land policies and regulations
- Shelter policies (e.g. Rajiv Awaas Yojana proposes 85% slums to be in-situ development minimising dislocations)
- Employment situation and policies
- Most important on macroeconomic development paradigm

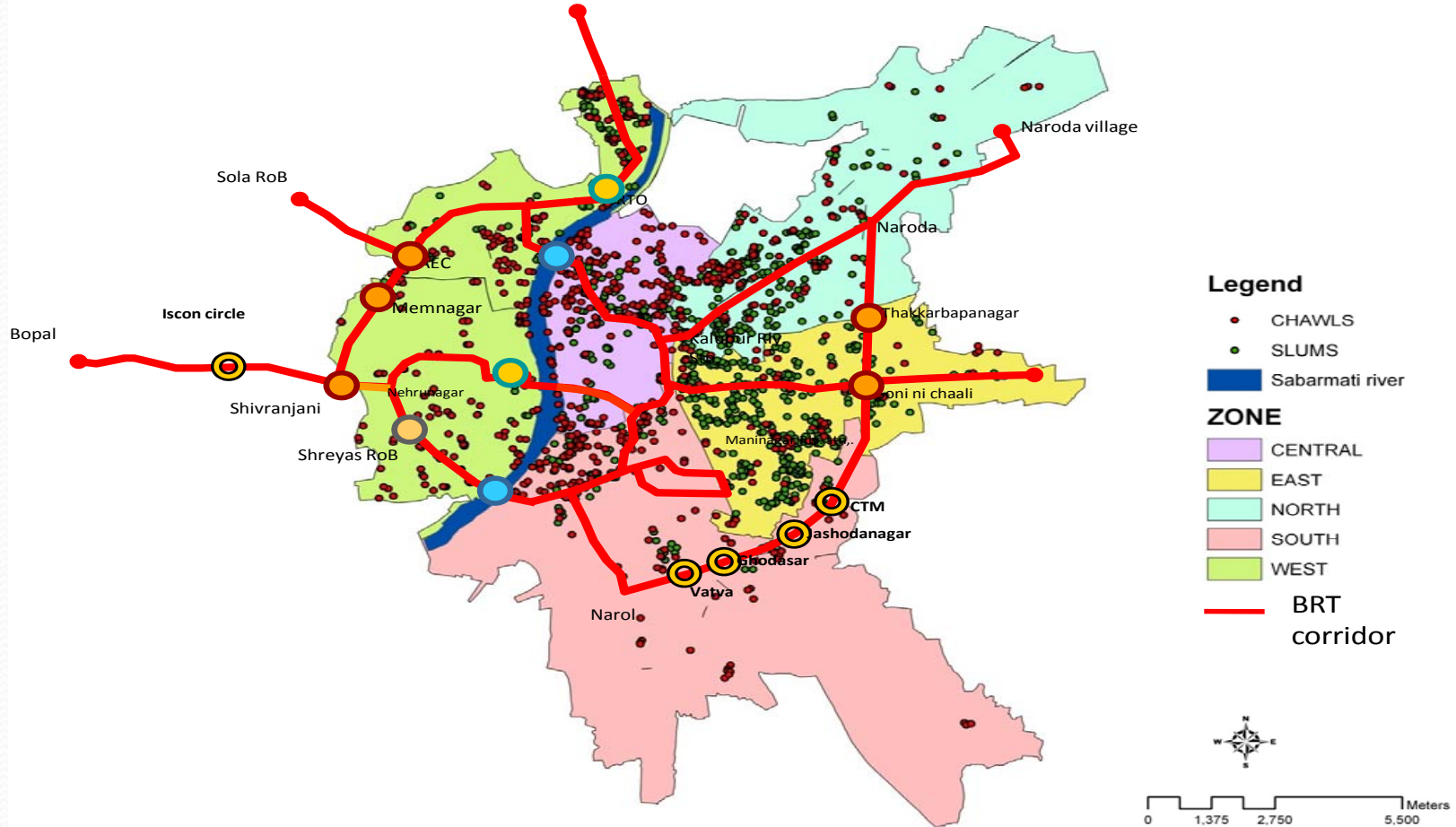
Conversely

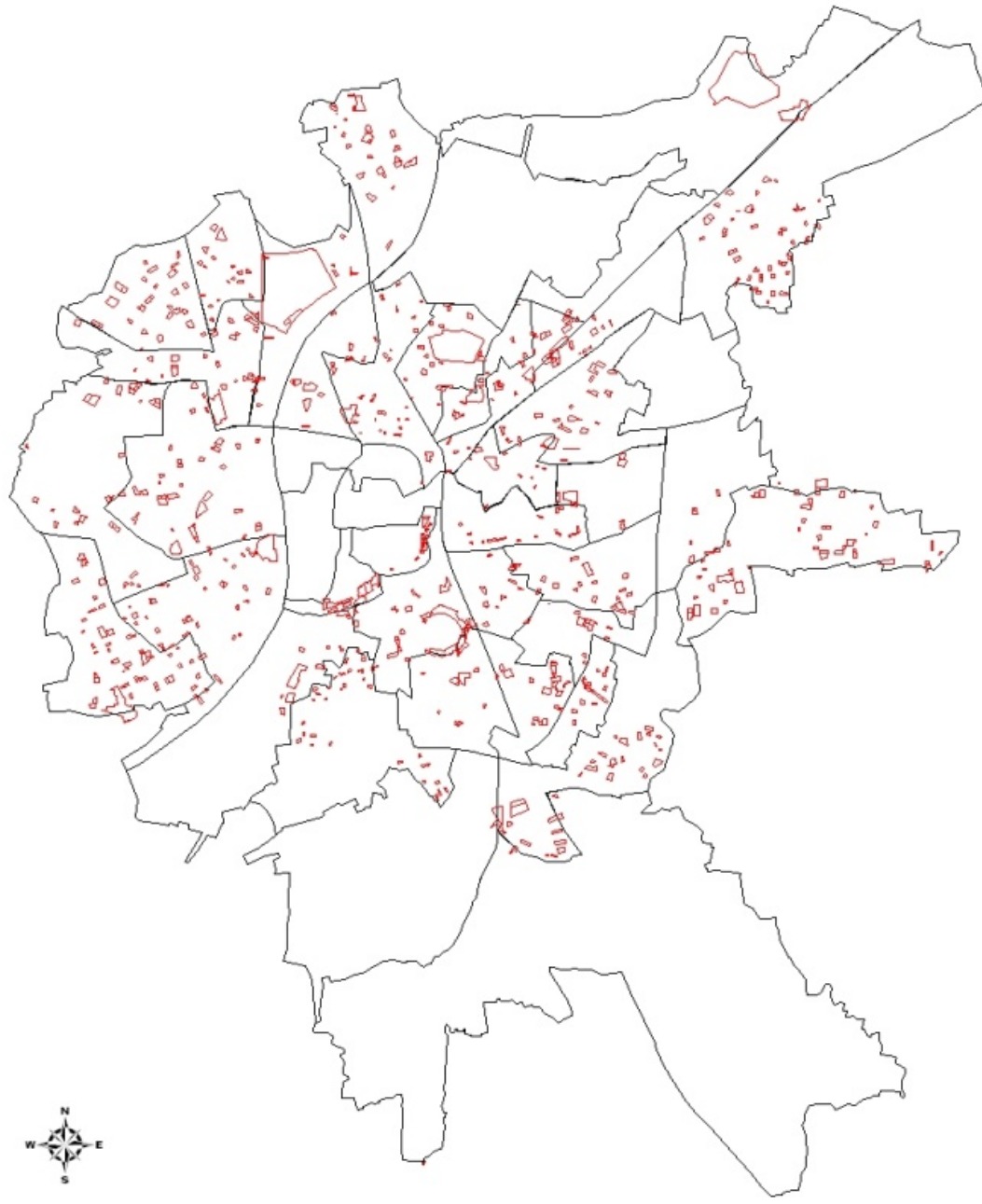
Inclusive transport policies and options should feed into:

- Land use policies
- Urban form policies including densities
- Urban design
- Shelter policies
- Urban land policies
- Infrastructure decisions

Urban Poor settlements and BRTS

Ahmedabad – Location of Slums and chawls





0 1,125 2,250 4,500 Meters

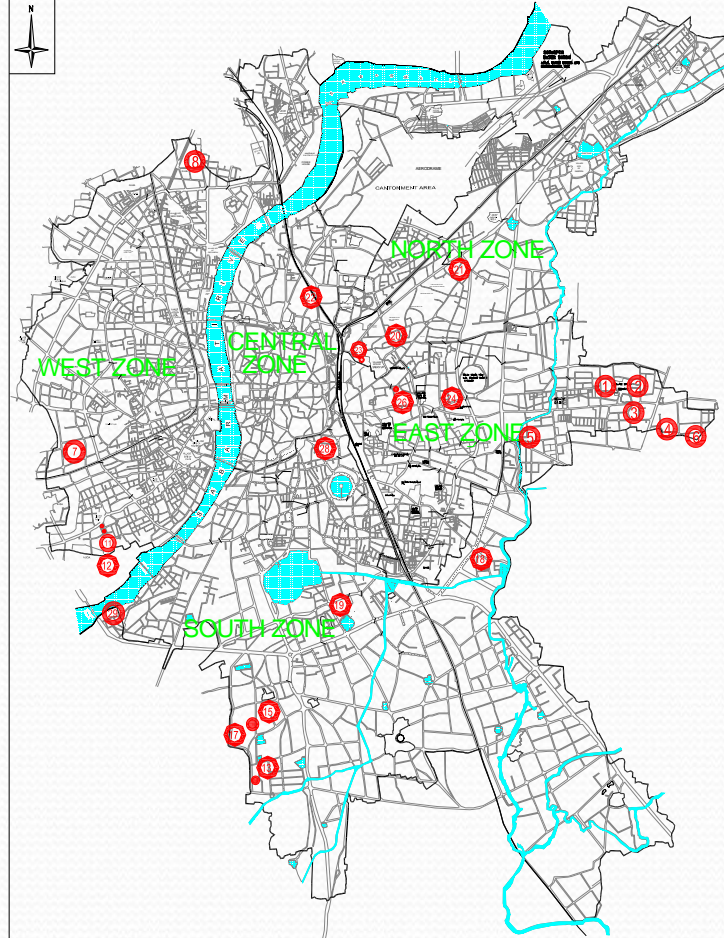
Public lands
available for
housing the
poor -
Ahmedabad

LOCATION MAP SHOWING VARIOUS

RESETTLEMENT SITES

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

LOCATION MAP SHOWING 29 SITES OF CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FOR THE URBAN POOR S.E.W.S.H. SCHEME. INDEX PLAN - A



 Location of Resettlement sites